NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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typing and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at

AMUSEMENTS THIS APTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Brooms street.—Hunny IV. Matines at 1½ o'Clock—Monsinua Maller—His Last Lags.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—Fra Diavola—Cimperella. Mailnes at Two o'Clock—Crossing the Line—Cimperella.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE. 45 and 47 Bowery. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- TRHASURE TROVE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-Nice of the Woods-

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—The IMPERIAL TROUPS OF JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FRAME. Matthee at Two o'Clock.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wenty-fourth aircet.—General & Ornisty's Mangranus.— Symiopian Minstrelsy, Ballads, Buslusques, &c.—Tius Bogys Jaranese Judgess—The Status Lover. Maimos

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Confection. Naggo Minstreley. Bulley Diversament. &c.—The Frenche Blue Jackers. Matines at Michael Minstreley. CHASE'S MINSTRELS, Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth

THE BUNYAM TABLEAUX. Union Hall, corner of twenty-third street and Brondway, as R.—Moving Min-on The Plantin's Progress—Stary Magnificant forms. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 35 o'clock.

New York, Saturday, May 25, 1867.

THE NEWS.

1... news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterpay evening, May 24.

The French frigate Jean Bart is ordered from Anna-polts, Maryland, to New York to take the Dunderberg to France. A rumor of Maximillian's death is officially contradicted by the Austrian government. Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, is dead. The English "Oaks" was won by Hipia. Colonel McClure, of the Fenian army in

Ireland, pleaded guilty to an indictment for treason.

From China it is reported that the United States gunboat Ashuelot bombarded a town on the island of Formose, the natives having murdered the crew of the

twenties were at 72% in London and 77% in Frankfort. The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet, with mid-lling uplands at 11d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions

The forty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of the Queen of England was duly celebrated in this city yesterday by all her toyal subjects. Royal salutes were fired at noon by the British mail steamers, and the various vessels were gayly decked with flags from sun-

A motion was made before the Supreme Court, Cham-De L Sharkey, who is held at the suit of W. H. Good. win, his former partner in business, in default of \$200,000 bail, upon a charge of fraudulent concealment of property. The further hearing of the case is ad-An order to show cause before the Supreme Court why

a writ of prohibition should not issue against the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, forbidding the granting of licenses passed at the recent session the Legislature, was granted yesterday by Judge Suther-land at the Supreme Court Chambera, upon affidavit of Mayor Hoffman. The order is made returnable to-day. Motions were argued in the Circuit Court, yestenday before Judges Nelson and Shipman, in arrest of judg ment in the case of the United States against J. H

Trapp, and against Henry Slute, jr., convicted of a charge of forging pension papers with intent to defrand the United States. The Court reserved its opinion.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the trial of Kane, charged with arson, was continued, and will be resumed at ten o'clock on Monday morning.

William H. Horton, one of the proprietors of the cotton warehouse No. 50 Harrison street, which was on fire on Thursday night, was arrested yesterday, and held to await the result of an investigation into the cause of the confagration.

Mr. Carr, who was shot by W. T. Skidmore, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, died about four o'clock yes-terday afternoon.

Leitch, will leave pier No. 45 North river at moon to-day for Laverpool, via Queenstown. The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent will close at the Post Office

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship England, Captain Cutting, will sail from pier No. 47 North river at noon to-day for Liverpool, calling at

Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The American line steamship Guiding Star, Captain Van sloe, will leave pier No. 46 North river at noon to-day for Harre, touching at Falmouth, England. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at half-past ten

o'clock A. M.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship
Sazmia, Capiain Haack, will leave Hoboken at twelve
o'clock M. to-day for Southampton and Hamburg. The
mails for the German States will close at the Post Office
at balf-past ton o'clock A. M.

The Sne steamship George Cromwell, Captain Vaill, of
the Cromwell line, will sail from pier No. 9 North river
at three o'clock P. M. to-day, for New Orleans direct.

The slock market was dult and heavy yesterday. Gold

in commercian carcles except to intensify the duliness. of the people, no longer the vital exponent of in the graduate value of the rule, the merchants being less of the people, no longer the vital exponent of in the graduate value of the nation. Formed in treason-

was firmer, as were also petroleum and a few other com-modities. On 'Change, flour and wheat remained dull and declining. White oem, owing to a limited sup-ply on the market, advanced fully fifteen cents per bushel. Gats were a shade firmer. Pork was moderately active and higher. Beef was steady, while lard was more active at steadier prices. Freights were dull, while whiskey was nominal. Navel stores were quiet. Wool continued dull and heary.

MISCELLAMBOUS.

We have news from before Querétaro, the focal point of Moxico, to the 7th instant. It is reported that on the 6th Miramon sallied out with his entire force and engaged the liberals for an hour and a half, but was driven back with heavy lors, while the liberal lesses were trifling. Further than this affair there does not appear to have been any marked change in the position or prospects of the belligerents. A great battle was daily expected. The United States segmeors appointed to examine and report as to the improvements needed in the Hudson river have, it is said, decided to adhere to the plans carried out during the last four years by the State Com-

ocived by the Mayor and coveral ex-confederate officers. He addressed a large meeting at five o'clock last evening in front of the Court House, which was composed mostly of whites, and was frequently applauded. White in Charlotte he received invitations to visit Concord, Salis-

Coriell, at Newmarket, N. J., was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at New Brunswick.

ger car was badly smashed, and one man, three women and a child were killed. Several other persons were

the aqueduct, just west of Paimyra, happened early yesterday morning. A large force was immediately put at work, but it will probably require ten days to repair

The movement of the Union League Club of this city over Horace Greeley's relations with Jeff Davis is another indication of the counter revolution. It shows at once the protest of the popular sentiment and the consternation of arty managers over the bomb that has burst n their midst. Jeff Davis' liberation was only the natural result of the views of the war held by those leaders of the radical party who control its acts. It was an inevitable corollary of the radical doctrine that the war was only a party contest which a great blunder of the sition had caused to be canvassed with opposition had caused to be called these views bullets instead of ballots. Holding these views the radical leaders would have released him long before, no doubt, but they were afraid of the people—they feared to undeceive the earnest masses. They kept him two years, supposing that the people would forget in that time all those terrible sacrifices of the war that the politicians forgot in two days. This expression of the Union Leaguers, however lame, has two distinct declarations in it-one from the members who sympathize with the masses, and one from those who represent the thoughts of frightened party managers. The last, feeling that this act has, even after two years, let too much light in upon the insincerity of the leaders, fear to touch it; the former see that they have been trifled with, and move to free themselves from the thraldom of hearless and incompetent leaders. But this is not confined to the Union Leaguers; it is a feeling that is unsettling the political elements everywhere, and foreshadows that deep, positive change in public opinion that will carry the election against the republican party in this State next

change, the same unsettling of popular thought, the same evidence that radicalism has reached the turning point in its destiny, and that mational disgust at the ridiculous conduct of leaders and at the hollowness, pretence and sham of party acts, is moving the counter revolution that will not only hurl radical leaders from power, but will go far to obliterate such traces as they have left in the history of the country through partisan legislation. Within the republican party, even in the small circle of the men recognized as leaders, all is chaos. Between the Republican National Committee the Union League Club, and Phillips, Buller, Stevens, Wilson and Greeley, who can tell what are the real purposes and plans of the republican party with regard to reconstruction? Nothing was left to be done but to settle the country upon the practical basis of making South and North politically and socially alike; yet the simple question of how this result might best be brought about, the determination of the question that was the real sequence of the war, is not attempted by any, but each one is eager only to secure the pre-eminence of his own extreme views. Republicans have so managed affairs in the South since the collapse of the rebellion that the result of an election there will be to return a representation composed of six niggers and sundry uncertain white men-perhaps all original secessionists. All will be as it was before, except for the six niggers, and these represent the results of the war. No radical seems to comprehend or to be willing to acknowledge that the war had any other or higher purpose. There was no great some of national life, only political difference; and opposition was, of course, no crime. Hence there was no treason. Nothing was sought but to get these six niggers into Congress. For that the nation spent three thousand million dollars, and thus our nigger Congressmen will cost us \$500,000,000 apiece. Did ever a people before give so much for so little? Have we not shown a prodigality of extravagance in paying such a price to secure these privileges to a race that had no other title to our attention

save the clamor that it was oppressed. By its absolute failure to carry out the great purposes of the war, by wasting the energies of the nation in making its expenditure conduce only to securing unworthy results-results that the people did not care for-that are ridiculously incommensurate with the sacrifices made, the radical party has incontestably shown its unfitness for a great trust, and has demonstrated to the people that their only safety lies in repudiating it altogether-plans, ories, delusions, leaders and all. There is no other course. It is no longer the party

a time of great danger, compacted into firm political unity by the neo dous struggle, that party carried the war to a poses were the views and purposes of the people, because the spirit of the people filled and vitalized all its acts. But its leaders misunderstood the result. They thought the victory was not the people's victory-not the great ultimate aspiration of the country, but merely the triumph of some pitiful party plans. In that thought they set about prostituting the national success—appropriating it to their small uses—attempting to make it subserve purposes of personal ambition and partisan tyranny. Having attempted to steal the national victory and brand it with a party name, these leaders are now quarrelling over the hey have gone too far ; going beyond the real purpose with which the people waged the war, they have lost the great bond of unity—lost the great guiding purpose of popular will, and, like the babblers of Babel, confound one

But they confound no one else. The purposes of the people are unchanged. They waged war to preserve the nation, and it ts their purpose that this shall be a Union of free and equal States; that no great community of American citizens shall be trampled down in order to secure the supremacy of any party schemes. Strong in this great purpose, with the same power with which it waged war the nation will rise in counter revolution against those violent party leaders-against any and would divert or urge forward the great war and great success to any other object than that of securing the national welfare—the happiness, prosperity and peace of the whole the freedom of every part of the people. This the politicians already feel, and this the next elections will show.

Greeley Getting His Pay. The French author of the play from which we obtain "the Serious Family" and the inimtable Aminidab Sleek has shown that philanthropy is not always unprofitable, but can be made, in some hands, exceedingly remunerative We perceive that the Tribune has become the recipient of the immense advertising patronage of our copperhead city Corporation. This "plum" is worth fifty or sixty thousand dollars year at the lowest calculation. The Corporation is at present indebted to the HERALD to the amount of over twenty-five thousand dollars for past advertising; but although the bill was centracted some time ago we cannot get any money out of them. It seems to be different with the Tribune. The copperheads of the Greeley's straw bail bond for Jeff Davis, an old democrat and rebel, and are pouring their advertisements and patronage into his lap with profuse liberality. The bail bond signed by Greeley for Jeff Davis holds the former liable for five thousand dollars. If the chief of the rebellion should run away and leave his ball in the lurch, and if. which is very unlikely, Chief Justice Chase ould call upon him to appear, Greeley would probably have to pay five thousand dollars for his bond. The fifty or sixty thousand dollars bestowed upon him by the admiring copperhead Corporation would well remunerate him for this loss. So, after all, Greeley has made a good thing out of his bail bond and his philanthropy. He has taken upon himself the very distant chance of being held liable for five thousand dollars at some future day, and has secured the substantial reward of fifty or sixty thousand dollars in one year from the notorious Corporation of the city of New York. He can well afford, on these terms, to bully the "narrow-minded blockheads" of the indignant Union League.

Many paragraphs have lately been floating on the surface of journalism which indicate vast preparations for the establishment of a new republican organ in this city. As Dana and his associates have purchased the old Tammany Hall we think it quite probable that they will undertake the enterprise attributed to them by rumor. The explosion in the republican camp occasioned by Greeley's going bail for Jeff Davis may prove favorable to the new project of Dans. Greeley arraigns the members of the Loyal Lague Club as "narrow-minded blockheads" who would like to be useful to the cause, but don't know how. The course of their proceedings in Greeley's case lows what blockheads they are. Buf although blockheads, they are representative blockheads. There is no doubt that they faithfully represent the actual sentiments of the republican party in this city, in the State of New York and throughout the North. The gentlemen whose names figure at the head of Greeley's epistle to the loyal leaguers had not sense enough to be useful. They had not the courage to carry out their intention of expelling Greeley from the club. They can get up charity fairs and even imaginary riots; they are heavy on Sunday blue laws and sharp to curtail the German's allowance of lager beer; but they are totally unable to withstand the demoralizing effects of the bombshell which Greeley has thrown into the republican camp. It remains to be seen what the consequences of the explosion will be to Greeley himself. Dana, at least, will now have a good chance to start a paper that must prove a formidable rival to the Tribune, if he shows a better comprehension of the real situation of affairs and the prevailing sentiment of the people than has been exhibited by the "guide, philosopher and friend," with whom he used to work harmoniously at the Tribune office, until their quarrel exiled him to Chicago. Failing there, it may be that he has returned to New York just in time to be luckier here.

Jeff Davis in Clover and the South Starving. While the North is paying the enormous public debt that has accumulated in the effort to prove that there is no such thing as treason, while from all parts of the South misery has stretched its gaunt bands towards us to beg for support, while we have freely opened our treasure to prevent their starving, we see but little inclination on the part of the leading Southern people to make an equal effort. On the contrary, fifty thousand dollars has been presented to Jeff Davis, which he is about to invest in a summer residence near Montreal. where he can coolly watch the follies of the Northern people and ponder over the fact that in the great republic there is no such crime as

volunteering as a representative republican to secure the release of Jeff Davis, the chief of the Southern rebellion, on straw bail, has been the means of developing a very serious rupture in the republican ranks; and although the "narrow-minded blockheads" composing the Union League Club of this city have been bullied by Greeley from their purpose of ex-pelling him from their association, the people in the rural districts and throughout the West will the power of any league to stop the damaging effect of this stultification of a party calling itself "loyal." It is a bombshell which has exploded in the midst of the republican camp, and it has torn the organization all to pieces in this State and throughout the country. "The little creatures whom God, for some inscrutable purpose, permits to edit a majority of our minor journals," and the "impudent puppies" and "inscots" who subscribe for the Tribune are all denouncing it as a crime to the nation and a practical justification of the rebellion. But although a great deal of astonishment is

the Loyal Leaguers mistakenly think him "a weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy," he is, after all, only the instrument by which history is repeating itself. It is the fate of nearly all revolutionary parties to have their internal convulsions, and to throw overboard and destroy, one after an-When a great movement has been started, which upsets the existing order of things and originates a new era, there will always be found a party within the party anxious to stop the onward sweep of the machine, in fear that it may run too far; but those who endeavor to apply the brakes are generally thrown to the ground and left crushed and powerless in the rear. Not to cite more remote history, it was so in the French Revolution, when, one after another, the reactionists were swept aside and destroyed. Mirabeau, one of the master spirits who started the revolutionary tide by his bold resistance to the encroachments of the royal power, endeavored subsequently in vain to check its progress, and bitterly uttered on his deathbed the significant prediction, "After my death the factions will tear to shreds the remnants of the monarchy." At a certain stage of the Revolution the Girondists made their stand against the ultra revolutionary party, but were borne down by the fleroe impetuosity of the Jacobins, and the guillotine ended their attempt to allay the storm they had helped to raise Robespierre, after sending the opponents of his terrible rule to the scaffold, became himself a victim. The remnant of the Jacobins strove to buil the revolutionary storm and enjoy their power in peace; but in their turn they were swept away, and France, after a wild whirl of confusion and anarchy, fell into the hands of a military dictator. By the history of the English Revolution the same lesson in taught, and it is found that there, as elsewhere, the men who, having joined their fortunes with the onward movement, endeavored to pause on the road and hold back their more impetuous associates, have only brought about their own destruction, without accomplishing their object.

The great revolution, the seeds of which were planted thirty years ago in our own soil, and which sprang into active life on the re-bellion of the South, is not exempt from the general law which appears to have controlled such events from the earliest period of the world's history. When it was found that to defeat the attempt of Southern traitors headed by Jeff Davis, to destro-United States, it became necessary to develop of full powers of the constitution—to make war against treason, to sweep away old

of treasure and nearly a million of lives—the whole loyal people became revolutionists. It wassoon found that the Jacobins of the party-Stevens, Wendell Phillips, Butler and their followers-like Robespierre and the French Jacobins, were not contented to pause at the accomplishment of the abolition of slavery and the suppression of the rebellion; and one by have endeavored to stay its onward sweep; but they have all in turn been overthrown and politically guillotined. Thurlow Weed was one of the first reactionists; but he was speedily upset, driven out of his influential State party organ at Albany and compelled to find a shelter in an obscure corner of this city. Raymond made a feeble effort at resistance and wrote a trashy address for the great Philadelphia lóveleast of copperheads, rebels and "recent and venomous apostates;" but he only succeeded in losing his subscribers, his place in Congress and his position in his party. Andrew Johnson, a very fierce Jacobin at the start, originated a stop policy, narrowly escaped impeachment, and only waits the termination of his official career to end his political existence. Greeley, who, by his oldtime abolitionism contributed as much or more than any other individual to the revolution, now steps forward as straw bail for the chief of the rebels, declares that there can be no punishment under the law for the political eccentricity of treason, gives the lie to all the former professions of his party, exceeds by his own act all that the copperheads have done and are doing to prove that the war was not a success and that the rebellion has not been subdued-and all for the avowed purpose of stopping the onward movement of his Jacobin associates. And now Greeley must suffer the fate of other reactionists, and he and his paper must go to the dogs; for the revolution commenced thirty years ago is still going on. It will not end with giving liberty and suffrage deavored to check it before the proper time, by upsetting all its established theories and violating its most sacred principles, his fate is sealed. We shall not be surprised to see Dana, who was formerly a leading spirit in the Tribune, with all the Conklings, and Morgan, and others who desire to keep the republican party together, take advantage of Greeley's blunder and drive the Tribune out of the field with their contemplated new organ. They will no doubt take with them the great bulk of the republican party, which is decidedly opposed to Greeley's ridiculous course, and their paper may be in the future the organ of the revoluists, as the Tribune has been in the past.

There will come a time eventually when the Sercest of the Jecobins will, in their turn, come

to grief; but that moment has not yet arrived, and as Greeley has foolishly thrown himsel across the track while the revolutionary engine is under full headway, he cannot escape being torn to pieces and scattered to the winds, Tribune, old hat, white coat, dirty boots, straw ball bond and all.

The Mobile Riot and the Copperhead Reports A copperhead journal in this city, of small on, smaller influence and no enterprise, has been very much annoyed recently by the obstinacy with which the HEBALD relate in laying the latest and fullest inselligence before the people through its special tolograms from all parts of the world, and day after day beating its "dull but trustworthy contemporaries out of sight in all matters of news. Our exclusive account of the assaults of the unreconstructed rebels of Mobile upon Congressman Kelley, was especially objectionable to the copperhead organ, because the Associated Press report of the riot falsely represented it to have originated with the freedmen; and but for the enterprise of the Herald in having its own correspondent on the spot that unfounded statement would have been spread all over the North as the truth, and would have been suffered to rest without contradiction by the Southern press. The Herald special was therefore denounced by the baffled copperhead as the production of some "penny-a-liner;" but our columns are not filled by "penny-a-liners," and our cornections and our cornections are supposed to have stopped for food are supposed to have s able to the copperhead organ, because the not filled by "penny-a-liners," and our correspondents are not newspaper Bohemians, but well paid, reliable gentlemen, who never hesitate to risk their lives, if necessary, in the discharge of their duties, and upon whose ments we can rely. The following extract from a letter of our special Mobile correspondent exposes the efforts made by the unconverted rebel friends of our copperhead contemporary to give the reports of the riot a

NATIONAL HOTEL, ATLANTA, Ga., May 19, 1867.

The "Associated Press despatches" of the Mobile riot, which were published in New York, are false in almost every particular. It was not a negro riot in any sense. I took a careful survey of the whole crowd as I passed through it before the meeting commenced, and there was hardly a single negro at the point from which the firing began. The persons there were white men. The negroes were massed in the front of the meeting and on the stand. The poor fellows ran for their lives at the first fire, which was aimed directly at us. I don't think a dosen colored men made any return fire. It is absurd to suppose that the negroes would make an

By telegram we learn that the great failure of the First National Bank of New Orleans was principally owing to its attempt to reconstruct many of the leading rebel generals. drafts amounting to \$72,000, was recor one hundred and twelve thousand dollars worth. General Dick Taylor, \$37,500; General Harry Hays, \$20,000; General F. J. Herron \$200,000; Colonel J. O. Nixon, \$80,000 worth, and General Wade Hampton and others in considerable sums, making in all a large amount of United States money well employed in producing admiration for national institutions, especially the banks.

There are in the South a very large number of played out rebel generals who are looking about to be reconstructed in the same way. We recommend the pro-States should cash the drafts of any leading rebel who ever raised his har d against the United States flag; it is offectly consistent with the action of the general government with reference to the great arch traitor Davis, whose

reference to the great to bankrupt the nation straw ball threatened to bankrupted one of as rebel straw notes have bankrupted one of its banks.

> THE CTERA IN CHICAGO. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, MAY 24, 1867.

Crowded houses are still the rule at the Acade Munic during the performances of Maguire & Risley's imperia, troupe. The attraction of the saffron faced children of Japan is something unprecedented in the annals of amun, ments in this city, and there were many present last night who have attended their entertain-

Seventh Regiment Parade.

The Seventh regiment was favored with a fine day for their parade and review yesterday, and, in consequence, turned out in good shape, besides attracting a large

As many of our returned volunteers and discharge oldiers, who are looking for the bounty voted to the

DISASTER TO THE STEAMSHIP VIRGO.

PORTRESS MONROE, May 24, 1867.

The steamship Virgo, from Savannah for New York, was towed in here to-day by the steamship Columbia, from New York for Havana. The Virgo broke her shaft, Cape Henry bearing west fifty-five miles. The Virgo will have to be towed to New York. Sae has sixty passengers and a large freight. The Conumbia sailed to-night.

WASHINGTON.

Proof of the Spellation of the Dinry of Rooth, the Assault.

So much has been said about the alleged spolistion of Booth's Dinry, that every little circumstance connected with the subject will prove interesting to the public and to the agitators engaged in working up impeachment. At the risk of making a sensation, I intend to call attention to a fact which may or may not prove useful to the men who persist in emerting that Booth's Dinry was spellated, notwithstanding the recent autheritative denials. In the Hunard of May 4, 1865, I find published that part of the Diary written on a separate piece of

4, 1865:—
Dr. Strwart:—
Draw Sir.—Fergive me, but I—have some little pride.
I hate to blame you for your want of hospitality. Yeu
know your own afairs. I was sick and tired, with a
broken leg, and in need of medical advice. I would not
have turned a dog from my door in such a condition.
However, you was kind enough to give us something to
eat, for which I not only thank you, but, on account of
the rejuctant manner in which it was bestowed, I feel
bound to pay for it. "It's not the substance, but the
manner in which a kindness is extended that makes one
happy in the acceptance thereof." The sauce in meat is
ceremony—meeting were bere without it. Be kind
enough hard to spare—for what we have received.
Yours, respectfully,

Hoit and published in the Herald of Tuesday last:

My Des spices torn out]. Forgive me, but I have some
little pride. I cannot biame you for want of hospitality;
you know your own affairs. I was sick, tired, with a
broken limb, and in need of medical advice. I would
not have turned a dog from my door in such a plight.
However, you were kind enough to give us something
to eat, for which I not only thank you, but on account
of the rebuke and manner in which to piece torn out.]
It is not the substance, but the way in which kindness
is extended that makes one happy in the acceptance
thereof. The sauce to meat is ceremony. Meeting were
hare without it. Be kind enough to accept the enclosed
five dollars, although hard to spare, for what we have
received.

A large portion of the colored population of Amelia country, Virginia, assumbled to-day at the Court House presented Botts, and both of wh om ma le respe conservative speeches and gave their 'rethrea' some advice. Colonel Farar, ex-rebel, made a moss priate address, which was well received, after which meeting broke up.

Reign of Terror on the Virginia and Tenucessee Border.

Information just received from Bristol, on the line of
Virginia and Tennesce, states that a perfect reign of
terror exists there in consequence of the depredations
of a company of Brownlow's militia, who invaded the
town. This company numbers about one hundred, twothirds of whom are negroes. They are represented as
brutal and lawless, and have created the greatest consternation among the inhabitants.

Reign of Terror on the Virginia and Tonnes-

The Commissioners of Newport, N. C., Re-bayed from Office.

General Sickles has removed the Commissioners of the town of Newport, Carteret coulty, N. C., for, as it is alleged, participation in the rebel, on. The officer removed are C. S. Perkins, J. T. Denis and C. L. Mann their stead. General Sickles has also modified has order in relation to carrying frearms, so as to permit permits to hunt with fowling pieces on their own lands. Public officers may obtain permission to carry arms when absolutely necessary in the performance of their duties.

The United States Steamer Sacramento. The Navy Department has information that the United States steamer Sacramento was at Cape Town on the west coast of Africa, on the 28th of March last.

west coast of Africa, on the 26th of March last.

April Report of the Agricultural Department.

The report of the Agricultural Department for April says:—"Never has there been so general an expression of encouragement in view of the flue condition of winter wheat since the establishment of the present system for the collection of crop statistics. In more than ninetenths of the returns received the condition of the crop is reported favorable and promising. From the South the returns are as cheering as from the West. Here and there it is stated that a smaller breadth, from lack of labor, or from bad weather in the fall, was sown or drilled. In a few places winter killing is reported." The report states that the loss of cattle from actual starvation and exposure the past winter has been extraordinary. Even in ure the past winter has been extraordinary. Even in the mild climate of Texas one-tenth of the stock died from those causes. In the Territories similar losses are reported. In Hall county, Nebraska, one-teath of the loss, it is added, was plainty avoidable with a proper ex-penditure of foresight and industry.

Receipts of Customs.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS.

Louisville, Kv., May 24, 1867.

Jor General Thomas has received inaccuctions
and to Washington, and it is understood that